

# SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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NO. 50

## To The People of Lincoln County.

Not having, during my late candidacy for the office of delegate to the constitutional convention, announced and published very widely the opinions which I entertain as to the changes to be made and the amendments to be added to our constitution, I consider it my duty towards you, now that I have been selected as your delegate, to address to you this communication whereby my opinions may be understood, and corrected, if, after being considered by you, they are found to be incorrect, and inconsistent with your own views of reform in our supreme law. The opinions which I entertain are based upon much study and a settled conviction of what I regard as best for all the people of the State, but I desire it to be understood that I appreciate the fact that I am to be your representative in the honorable and responsible body, whose office it will be to revise, amend and add to your constitution, and acting in this capacity that it is incumbent upon me to adopt your views and give them effect. In other words, I hope to be able to divest myself of the vice of obstinacy and to give to my opinions sufficient flexibility to be accommodated to your own. It is a source of much satisfaction to me to receive numerous assurances from all classes of my constituents that they believe that I will labor assiduously to discharge my duties well, and in response I promise you that all the capacity with which nature has endowed me, and that I have acquired through over 20 years of labor, training and experience, shall be constantly and faithfully devoted to laying the foundations of a government which will give security to life, liberty and property, advance education, insure peace and order, equalize the opportunities of all classes of the people to earn a livelihood, and so give them under just and impartial laws, contentment and happiness.

The work to be done by the convention will not admit of dangerous and radical innovations, which a patriotic conservatism will, no doubt, prevent. Many of the provisions of the present constitution have the sanction and approval of the people after many years of experience and trial and these should remain unchanged. From an examination of the journal and debates of the convention of 1849-50, it will be seen that many of the provisions now suggested through the public press as amendments to our present constitution, were considered and debated by that body of able and distinguished men, and some of them were disapproved of by very small majorities and the delegates of the coming convention will not only have their own experiences as monitors, but likewise the opinions and ideas of our political sages of 40 years ago.

As to the executive, the changes which seem to me advisable are to limit the pardoning powers so as to prohibit its exercise before the conviction of him who asks it, and to so regulate it as to give notice that it is applied for; to require the lieutenant governor to possess the same qualifications as the governor and to succeed him in case of any vacancy caused by death, resignation or otherwise, and to make a better provision for filling a vacancy in the office of governor in the event of the death, resignation or inability of both the governor and lieutenant governor.

The judiciary department will, in my opinion command much attention. Such reform is needed here as will insure a surer, speedier and more economical administration of justice. My plan is to have the judicial power vested in two supreme courts, circuit courts, county courts, courts of justices of the peace and city and police courts, and to abolish the quarterly courts. The inferior courts are far too numerous. I estimate that there are not less than two thousand justices of the peace in the State, besides a multitude of police and city courts, exercising the same jurisdiction as justices of the peace.

Any man of sound mind who has ever given the science of government and political economy a moment's study is bound to conclude that this multitude of petty tribunals is a curse to the commonwealth. They keep alive, promote and foster neighborhood strife, encourage quarrels and destroy fellowship among neighbors, and under our present system, which gives them the power to allow claims, encourages public extravagance and wastes the revenues of the State and counties. Nevertheless, I am a believer in the justice of the peace, but I do not want him to be too numerous, and whilst I would diminish the number, I would widen the field of his labors and usefulness, and give to him more dignity and consequence. In the early day of the Commonwealth our country squire was highly esteemed. He inspired reverence and awe. His judgments and opinions were almost regarded as oracles. The best of our country gentlemen sought the office. But under our system, how sadly has he fallen. No one regards him, his opinions have no weight. It is difficult to get any man of respectability and consequence to accept the office, yet I cannot

see how we can get along without our justices of the peace as has been suggested by some. It is therefore necessary to elevate this office and make it a more important factor in the government. And so I will propose to prohibit all civil jurisdiction to police and city courts and abolish the quarterly courts, so that the justices of the peace will receive all the civil business within their jurisdiction, reserving to them their present jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases concurrently with the police and city courts. Reduce their number so that there shall be but one for each five thousand of the population, provided that each county shall have as many as three. Give to them the business and compensation of the assessor, which office abolish, and upon a return of their books to the county clerk, let the whole number of the county, presided over by the county judge constitute the board of supervisors. Abolish the office of county superintendent of common schools, and require the justices of the peace and the county judge to discharge his duties and let the justice receive his pay. Abolish likewise the office of coroner and transfer its business to the justices of the peace. Give to them a small salary, to be fixed by statute, and require them to attend at each regular monthly session of the county court for the transaction of any business in which they are required to be associated with the county judge. By this plan the office of justice of the peace would become important, and be one of from \$500 to \$700 per annum profit to the incumbent and the best men would be induced to seek it. Appeals from their decisions in civil cases should be to the circuit courts and in misdemeanor cases to the county courts.

Give to the county courts the same jurisdiction they now have and in addition thereto the criminal jurisdiction now exercised by the circuit courts. Establish county court districts to be composed of not more than four counties and have a term of such court every month in each county for the transaction of all business and the trial of all criminal and misdemeanor cases, whereby thousands of dollars in jailer and jury fees will be saved and the laws better enforced. Require the county judges to possess the same qualifications as the circuit judges and let them receive the same compensation. Let appeals lie from their decisions to one of the supreme courts.

Give to the circuit courts civil jurisdiction only, and reduce the number of districts, if possible. Let appeals lie from their judgments to one of the supreme courts. Each of the supreme courts should be a court of last resort, but should have jurisdiction of different subjects. I believe that an increase of the number of appellate judges would not expedite, but would delay business. I favor a term of four years for justices of the peace, eight years for county and circuit judges and twelve years for judges of the supreme courts, who should be elected by the State at large. All should be ineligible to re-election.

The clerks of all courts should hold their offices for the term of four years. The office of commonwealth's attorney should be abolished, and that of county attorney retained, with power in the county judges to require the county attorneys of his district to assist each other when he considers it necessary. Their salaries should be uniform and fixed by law.

The general assembly should consist of one hundred members, thirty senators and seventy representatives, with a provision that every census year the number be increased by one senator of every 70,000 of increase of the population and by one representative for every 30,000 of increase until the senators shall be 40 and the representatives 100. Give the members a liberal per diem compensation, the aggregate amount not to exceed \$500. Prohibit the passage of all local laws, the grant of lottery franchises and the members from accepting any free passes from railroad companies and other common carriers. Provide for the chartering of all incorporated companies by the courts, or other tribunals. Prohibit the chartering of any town, city or other municipality by special legislative act, but classify and grade all towns, cities and other municipalities and let each of the same class or grade be governed by the same general laws, and provide for their establishment by the courts of justice or other proper tribunals. Prohibit the State, through the general assembly or otherwise, from subscribing to the capital stock of any corporation or loaning in any manner its credit to corporations. Limit the amount of State, county and municipal taxation and likewise limit the amount which any county or municipality may subscribe to the capital stock of any corporation and prohibit them from loaning to any corporation their credit beyond the amount of stock subscribed. Limit the amount of debt which the State or any county or municipality may create. Abolish the office of jailer and let its duties be performed by the sheriff. Abolish the trustee system of managing com-

mon schools and provide for a commission under the control of the county judge and justices of the peace. Establish a permanent school fund and provide against diminishing its resources. Abolish the present system of maintaining public roads and provide a system under the control of the county judge and justices of the peace.

Permanently locate the capital at Frankfort and make provision for the gradual improvement of the capital buildings. To locate the capital elsewhere than at Frankfort would require a heavy expenditure of money and cause a great loss in public property, whereby a heavy burden in the way of taxation would be imposed upon the people, to which I am opposed. In my opinion Frankfort is a suitable city for the capital, which if permanently located there would give it encouragement and speedily increase its business and population. The capital buildings are entirely insufficient and provision should be made for their extension and improvement, but this should be gradual, so as not to burden the people.

Provision should be made for the extension and maintenance of a State library, and this provision should be permanent.

Elections should be less frequent and special elections prohibited, and provision should be made for filling vacancies in office by appointment until a successor can be chosen at the next ensuing regular election. All elections, national, State, county and municipal, should be held on the same day and by the same officers.

A mode for revising the constitution should be adopted which will avoid the necessity of calling a convention, but care should be taken against a sudden amendment through popular excitement.

Many prohibition constituents, who alone opposed me, I wish to say that I will give them perfectly fair treatment. During my canvass I asked them not to misuse me and provoke my temper and set me against them. They to a great extent regarded my request, for at the election they did not hit me hard enough to provoke me to wrath.

My opposition to them is thoroughly understood; but if they wish it they shall have a fair hearing before the convention, so far as I can contribute to it. I will oppose a prohibition clause in the constitution, but if they wish this proposition submitted independently, I see no serious objection to it.

It will be seen that I favor in all directions a decrease in the number of officers. When my constituents consider that in this little county of Lincoln we have nearly 500 office-holders hungering after and ready to devour their revenues, to protect themselves against, they will not be surprised at our public treasury being pretty generally empty, for where the public treasury is, there will the office-holder be also, and always, and it is not within the scope of human ken to devise means to prevent him getting a part of its contents. With our multitude of officers we cannot have good government, and but with difficulty can we have honest government, and therefore a decrease of our numbers is a necessity. Besides, our State has been divided into such small counties that they can not support numerous officers; and with our present numbers we must of necessity have poor pay for bad service from them, or ample pay and good service, which requires oppressive taxation.

I have undertaken to give you my views upon questions which I think will come before the convention. Of course there will be many others which cannot be foreseen. But upon all my policy shall be to endeavor to pursue a course which I believe is best calculated to give to the State a simple form of government that will be readily understood even by the least intelligent, and that will be stable and economical. I shall, at all times, remember that I am your representative, disposed to carry out your wishes, and I request you, one and all, to keep me advised as to what your wishes are, and to do this either individually or collectively as you may think best.

I am profoundly grateful to the people of my county both for the honors you have conferred upon me in the past and for the recent honor in selecting me as your delegate to the constitutional convention, which is an additional evidence of your good will and confidence. In return, I promise a continuous and unabated loyalty to your interests, coupled with active efforts to advance your prosperity and happiness. W. H. MILLER.

The 53d annual meeting of the Bourbon Fair will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 24, and continue five days. This association is the oldest in America, it exhibits each year cannot be excelled in any country. Besides the show of cattle, sheep, horses, and the Floral Hall, there are to be both trotting and running races, and the purse being for \$500 will draw the best class of trotters to the track. The track has been re-graded and re-worked and is considered the best half-mile track in the State.

## LANCASTER, GARRARD COUNTY.

—Col. W. E. Krenzer, of Somerset, is here looking after his suit for damages against the Lancaster Mills.

—Miss Annie Robinson, only daughter of W. R. Robinson gave an elegant entertainment to her friends last Friday evening.

—Quite a coterie of railroad officials, conductors and others were here Wednesday to testify in the case of John P. Sandifer, dec'd., against the road for breaking his leg while on an excursion last summer.

—When a correspondent has nothing to say it is well enough to say it in as few words as possible, and a glimpse at this letter will show a wonderful scarcity of news and the rural news gatherer whose sole idea is to fill up space regardless of the subject matter.

—The visiting attorneys at court this week are R. P. Jacobs, Danville; P. B. Thompson, Sr., Tom Bell, Jr., of Harrodsburg; James T. Clay, of Williams-town, who is also a member of the constitutional convention; Reed S. Nichols, county and circuit clerk of Boyle county; P. M. McRoberts, of Stanford.

COTTER NOTES.—Com. of Kentucky, vs. John Tankersley, for malicious wounding, fled away with leave to reinstate. Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Eb Cooley, malicious shooting and wounding. Henderson Green, the plaintiff, has since died and the case was fled away with leave to reinstate. Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. H. Best, concealed weapons, change of venue to Boyle. Isaac Duncan for unlawful shooting was fined \$40, and for carrying concealed weapons \$25 and 10 days in jail. Ed West, carrying concealed weapons, fined \$25 and 10 days in jail. C. D. Peacock, selling liquor unlawfully in 10 cases. Gillison & Peacock, same in 9 cases. The defendants failed to materialize and the officers were unable to find them. Richard Gentry, indicted for manslaughter and trial set for Friday, Aug. 22. Garland Leavelle indicted for murder of Louis Gill. James Rose indicted for murder of Andy Bird. Louis Simpson indicted for malicious shooting. Wm. Singleton and Leonard Scarborough indicted as accessories in the murder of Andy Bird.

—On Tuesday afternoon City Marshal James I. Hamilton arrested G. W. Bronston, a bright mulatto, for forgery. He was taken to jail, but demanded that a warrant be produced before he would submit. Hamilton searched him and found a day book that seemed to be filled with shorthand hieroglyphics and some loose checks. While the marshal went after the necessary documents Bronston, who is a powerful fellow, snatched the papers from Jailer Rothwell's hand and tore them up. In his efforts to get away a lively scramble ensued and the jailer struck him several times with his fist, breaking one of the bones of his finger. Bronston claims Madison as his home and seems to be a bad character. He went to Commonwealth Attorney Herndon and showed him a check for \$35 signed J. B. Collins and succeeded in getting \$4 on it. He then went to L. F. Hubble and asked him to fill out a check and leave the signature blank. This was done and he took it to Col. W. O. Bradley and tried to borrow a dollar on it. This also had Collins' signature. He told Col. Bradley he was a reporter on Russell Harrison's Montana paper and was traveling through this country on business. Bronston is about 6 feet tall, weighs 200 pounds, looks very much like a Spaniard and is well dressed. He talks well and is evidently a dangerous citizen to turn loose.

—Jupiter Pluvius seems to have opened the flood gates of his aerial reservoir with the intention of drowning out poor, insignificant mankind a second time. The poor farmer, how hard is his lot! It is either a drought or a deluge; the wheat crop is too short or prices are too low; corn needs rain or is burnt up in the field; the tobacco fly has brought in all of his sisters, cousins and aunts to worry the poor man by day and to drive sleep from his eyes at night; the potato bug is too numerous to mention; the cabbage has rotted in the hill and the prevailing price of hogs, sheep and cattle is less than that for which they can be put on the market. So it goes, and while we can amuse ourselves in listening to the complaints about hard work from this most useful class of citizens, the fact remains that in this climate the farmer's pathway is a thorny one and some of the above mentioned evils are always on hand to keep him guessing whether the balance at the end of the year will be on the right or wrong side of the ledger. There is one redeeming feature, however, in the life of the tiller of the ground that is not found in any other pursuit: When it rains and you cannot leave the house, or when you close your eyes at night, the crops are still growing. If the crops are short, prices are correspondingly high and the careful, frugal man on a good farm is always assured of a profitable table and something to wear, while the merchant is worrying over some bad account and wondering whether he can meet his bills when they fall due. Weighing the pros and cons, we are decidedly in favor of the farmer. Long may he wave!

## NOTICE.

All persons that know themselves indebted to the Dix River, White Oak & Garard County Turnpike for subscription, or as landmen or for toll, will come forward and settle without going to the expense of a suit. This business must be settled at once.

C. M. SPOONAMORE, President.

## CENTRE COLLEGE

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
The oldest College in the State. Classical, Scientific and Elective Courses of Study. Full Faculty. Location beautiful. Complete Gymnasium. Next session begins Sept. 10, 1890. For catalogue or further information, address

47-48-49 W. C. YOUNG, D. D., President.

JAS. G. GIVENS. FRANK MARIMON.

## GIVENS & MARIMON.

REAL ESTATE.

Pineville, - - Kentucky.

Town Lots, Coal, Iron and Timber Lands bought or sold on Commission. Correspondence solicited. 104-yr

House and Lot at Crab Orchard For Sale.

A House and Lot, consisting of 1 1/2 Acres, located at Crab Orchard, Ky., and known as the Slavia property, one block from the depot. The house contains six spacious rooms, one large porch, one open porch and portico, and all modern out-buildings. Call on or address D. B. Edmiston, Crab Orchard, Ky., or me at Pineville, Ky.

SAMUEL BLAIR, M. D.

## NEW SAW MILL.

I have finished my new Saw Mill on the Somerset pike, 7 miles from Stanford and am prepared to furnish any kind of LUMBER, SHINGLES, etc., at LOWEST PRICES. I will sell the lumber at the mill or deliver, to suit purchasers. Give me a trial. Westcott, MAYWOOD, KY.

42-43 A. B. EASTIN.

## Farm For Sale.

I desire to sell my farm of about 130 acres, situated about 1 1/2 miles north of Stanford on the Rush Branch pike, opposite the old church. There are about 30 acres in wheat and rye; the balance of the farm well set in timber. The farm divided into four rooms and kitchen and a splendid new barn; is well watered and fenced. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars, see J. P. Bailey, Stanford, or write the undersigned at Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. WITHERS.

## A SPLENDID

MANUFACTURING CO. BRICK & CHALK FACTORY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

To close a partnership we offer at private sale our

arm.

Nearly Five Hundred Acres.

Near Monroeville Washington county.

This farm is situated on the turnpike leading from Moreheadville to Chapin and about 10 miles from Springfield, 7 miles from Bloomfield, 3 miles from the depot on the railroad, and is divided into 100 acres and 100 acres and about an hour's run from Louisville. There is on the farm a good comfortable house of 10 rooms, a main building a brick, having been a year or so ago, and all necessary farm buildings, consisting of stables, corn crib, granary, smoke house, buggy house, poultry house and yard and two large tobacco barns. A good portion of this land is in blue grass, timothy and clover and has a beautiful supply of never failing water, well distributed in the different pastures and fields; and the whole is in a good state of cultivation. In short, it is a highly productive farm, which the crops of grass, corn and tobacco grown on it yearly attest. It is an incontrovertible fact that Washington county lands have been selling 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than lands of a like character in any other part of the State, and this has undoubtedly been due to the fact that the county has been without railroad facilities, and the fact that the State is the State raises finer horses, cattle, blue-grass, corn or tobacco. Our sole reason for offering to sell this farm is to close our partnership, and to a company, for the purchase of the real estate, a new price and on good terms, we will sell the cheapest farm in Kentucky. No use to go West, and you'll find this land. To parties who might want this land we will say that it is a susceptible division and we will sell to suit purchaser. Call on the place or address us at Moreheadville, Ky. 14-56 A. C. & JOHN TAYLOR.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

### The New Stanford Roller Mill Co.

1. We, T. J. Foster, F. Reid, J. S. Mocker, S. T. Harris, Dr. S. G. Hocker, Thomas Metcalf, A. M. Pence, J. K. Van Arsdale and W. Hayden, do hereby associate ourselves together and become incorporated pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 50 of the General Statutes of Kentucky, as a company, for the purchase of the real estate, a new price and on good terms, we will sell the cheapest farm in Kentucky. No use to go West, and you'll find this land. To parties who might want this land we will say that it is a susceptible division and we will sell to suit purchaser. Call on the place or address us at Moreheadville, Ky. 14-56 A. C. & JOHN TAYLOR.

2. The name of the corporation shall be "The New Stanford Roller Mill Co.," and its principal place of business shall be at Stanford, Lincoln county, Ky.

3. The general nature of the business of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of grain, manufacture and sale of flour and meal and the doing of whatever else pertains to the conduct of a flouring mill, and the purchase and sale of coal.

4. The capital stock of the corporation shall be \$25,000 thirty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which is paid up in full this, June 9, 1890, by the transfer to the Company of the property mentioned in Sec. 1.

5. The corporation shall commence operations on this, the 10th day of June, 1890, and continue in existence twenty-five years thereafter.

6. The affairs of the corporation shall be conducted by a Board of nine Directors, of which five shall constitute a quorum, and the Board shall have the power to employ for the corporation such agents and employees as may be necessary or proper for the conduct of the business of the corporation and to acquire by purchase or otherwise such real estate or personal property necessary or proper for the business of the corporation.

7. The Board of Directors shall be elected annually by the stockholders on the second Saturday of each January, to hold office for one year until their successors are elected and qualified. Until the first election in January, 1891, the incorporators aforesaid shall be and compose the Board of the corporation. Any vacancy in the Directory of the corporation shall be filled by the remaining Directors.

8. The corporation shall at no time contract or incur a debt exceeding \$50,000.

9. The corporation shall have all of the powers prescribed by Chapter 51 of the General Statutes of Kentucky.

10. The private property of the members of this corporation shall be exempt from the debts of the corporation.

11. The Board of Directors shall elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, neither of which offices shall be incompatible with the office of others, which said officers shall hold their office one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The Board may require of its Treasurer the execution of a certified bond.

Witness our hands this, June 9, 1890:

T. J. FOSTER, F. REID, J. S. MCKER, S. T. HARRIS, DR. S. G. HOCKER, THOMAS METCALF, A. M. PENCE, J. K. VAN ARSDALE, W. HAYDEN, J. K. VAN ARSDALE, S. G. HOCKER, A. M. PENCE, F. REID.

## FOR SALE!

Lot on Main Street in Stanford

Containing 1 1/2-10 acres.

Terms easy. T. R. WALTON, Stanford.

## HARRY A. EVANS,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

STANFORD, KY.

Engineering and Surveying in

all branches.

## For Sale!

Twenty Building Lots

In the corporate limits of Rowland.

H. J. DARST, Rowland.

## NEWCOMB HOTEL.

MT. VERNON, KY.

This old and well-known Hotel is still maintaining its fine reputation. Charges reasonable. Special attention to the traveling public.

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